

Exchange Controls Sharply Curbed by EC Finance Chiefs

LATE NEWS

Pretoria Snubs U.S. on Visa

JOHANNESBURG (WP)—The South African government said Monday night that it would refuse to issue a visa to an official of the U.S. Agency for International Development. The official, Christine Babcock, was scheduled to visit Johannesburg to complete a study on malnutrition that was mandated by the anti-apartheid sanctions imposed by Congress.

In a strongly worded statement, the state department said the government would refuse to help in the implementation of U.S. legislation aimed at "depriving South African citizens of their job opportunities." The move was the harshest diplomatic step taken against U.S. officials in retaliation for the sanctions adopted by Congress on Oct. 2.

In Port Elizabeth, the police dispersed about 500 striking auto workers. Page 2.

INSIDE TODAY

President Jassim K. Jayrawardene of Sri Lanka goes back to the island for a plan to end his nation's civil war. Page 5.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Argentina said it would end its dispute with Britain if a Falkland Islands fishing ban was lifted. Page 3.

■ Vietnam is being pressed to end its occupation of Cambodia. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. business sales rose 2.9 percent in September and business inventories shrank 0.3 percent. Page 13.

By Peter Mass

BRUSSELS — European Community finance ministers unanimously approved on Monday the elimination of exchange controls on a number of cross-border financial transactions, a step hailed as a major development in bringing down all barriers to the free movement of capital in the EC.

Community officials said that the changes were a step toward making Europe more competitive in international financial markets. The changes will go into effect early next year in all EC countries except Spain and Portugal. Among other things, they will help residents of EC countries invest in stocks and bonds traded in other countries of the community.

"It constitutes indispensable progress from the point of view of the saver and the financial institutions," said Jacques Delors, president of the EC Executive Commission. Mr. Delors, who unveiled the liberalization program in May, described it as a "dynamic factor" for Western Europe's economy.

EC diplomats say they hope that a rapid liberalization of financial markets will strengthen economic growth—in the 12-nation community. Mr. Delors called it "part and parcel of an attempt to strengthen the European Monetary System, with a view to widened use of the European currency unit."

Next year the commission is to propose a second stage of financial liberalization, which would lead to the removal of all barriers to the free movement of capital in the EC.

Despite the note of self-congratulation among community leaders, officials acknowledged that many EC members, such as Britain, West Germany and the Benelux countries—already have the type of liberalized markets envisioned by these reforms. The reforms will not require these countries to make any changes in their capital markets.

"As far as Britain is concerned, it makes no difference in the sense that we have already achieved exchange controls," said the chairman of the Exchange, Nigel Lawson. "But it will mean more business for the City of London."

Officials said that markets in such financially liberal countries as Britain stand to gain investment from the nations that have restricted many cross-border transactions. Those countries are France, Italy, Greece and Ireland, community diplomats said.

France's minister of the economy is expected to announce Tuesday a series of far-reaching liberalization moves, officials said.

The complex liberalization program approved Monday provides for changes in three key areas:

■ U.S. business sales rose 2.9 percent in September and business inventories shrank 0.3 percent. Page 13.



Terry Waite, the archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, watched as three released U.S. hostages greeted each other Monday. David P. Jacobson, left, the Reverend Lawrence M. Jenco, center, and the Reverend Benjamin M. Weir met in London for a debriefing session and to discuss efforts to secure the release of other hostages in Lebanon.

U.S. Says It Won't Ship More Arms to Iran

By Joseph Fichter

WASHINGTON — Saying that no more American arms would be sent to Iran, the White House asserted Monday that President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz were united on U.S. policy toward Iran.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, sought to dispel a widespread impression that Mr. Shultz was out of step with the administration after saying he did not have full authority to speak for it on the Iran affair.

"The president's policy is no further shipping," Mr. Speakes said at a morning briefing. "The secretary's policy is no further shipping."

Mr. Speakes said that the president has no desire, the president has no plans, to send further arms to Iran.

It was the White House's first statement that no more weapons would be sent to Iran, which the United States accused of sponsoring world terrorism.

Mr. Speakes was seeking to dispel a widespread impression that the president had changed his mind on the issue.

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[A White House photo session Monday with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz. Mr. Reagan is on the left, Mr. Shultz on the right. They are both smiling and looking towards the camera.]

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Head of Renault Is Killed Near His Paris Home

Police Suspect Terror Group

By Charles Mitchellmore

PARIS — Georges Besse, a veteran executive of France's nationalized industries who had headed the state-run Renault automobile company since 1985, was shot and killed Monday evening near his home in southern Paris.

According to police sources, Mr. Besse, 58, was shot several times about 8:30 P.M. by a man and woman on a motorcycle, just after he got out of his chauffeur-driven limousine.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the attack, but early reports said investigators suspected the leftist French terrorist group, Direct Action.

Witnesses near Mr. Besse's residence in the Montparnasse district of Paris reported hearing four shots. Police said he was wounded in the head and chest and died on the sidewalk.

President François Mitterrand, who is on a tour of several African nations, was in a statement from Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, that "France has lost a No. 1 in Georges Besse. I find great pain in the death of this remarkable man. This event confirms one more time that all our forces must unite against terrorism, without flinching and without compromise."

Mr. Besse's assassination was the first attempt on the life of a major French public figure since July 1985, although Direct Action has claimed responsibility for a score of bomb attacks in Paris this year.

No one was killed in those bombings, which were directed against government offices and companies involved with contracts for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In January 1985, Direct Action said it shot and killed General René Audran, a Defense Ministry official in charge of international arms sales. In July 1985, it claimed responsibility for an unsuccessful attempt against another high-ranking Defense Ministry official.

Later in the year, the group said it was responsible for another assassination. See BESSE, Page 4.



Georges Besse

Bomber-Based Defense Is Sound, U.S. Aide Says

By Joseph Fichter

PARIS — Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said Monday that the U.S. nuclear deterrent could be reliably based on bombers with nuclear-armed missiles.

A pollster said the British-U.S. Trident pact would help Margaret Thatcher. Page 3.

bombers with nuclear-armed missiles if the superpowers eliminated ballistic missiles from underground silos and submarines.

His view contradicted recent official statements evoking a world free of nuclear weapons. It also amounted to a radical new version of U.S. nuclear-weapons doctrine, which has been based on the so-

called triad of nuclear launchers—land-based missiles, ballistic missiles on submarines and airborne missiles.

Stressing that the United States does not mean to totally abandon nuclear weapons, Mr. Perle said that Mr. Reagan, contrary to some reports, had not agreed to the elimination of all U.S. strategic nuclear arms at the Reykjavik summit meeting.

The end of a nuclear deterrent, he said, would cut off the United States from the defense of Europe. The notion that Europe would be better off if it were nuclear-free is a Soviet propaganda objective, he said, not a U.S. policy goal.

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Richard N. Perle

Seoul Reports Death of Kim Il Sung, But Pyongyang Denies the Accounts

By John Burgess

SEOUL — Loudspeakers along the demilitarized Korean border zone have proclaimed that President Kim Il Sung of North Korea has been shot to death, the South Korean Defense Ministry said Monday. But there has been no confirmation from Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

The South Korean defense minister, Lee Ki Baik, told a committee of the National Assembly on Monday that he believed North Korea was either in the grips of a power struggle or that Mr. Kim was dead.

Mr. Lee said that the government had received Japanese intelligence reports on Saturday morning saying that Mr. Kim had been

killed by a military group one or two days earlier, according to press accounts here.

The assassin defected to China, which was refusing to return them to North Korea, according to Mr. Lee's account of the report.

As of Monday night, South Korea was sticking by its assertion that Mr. Kim was either dead or in trouble politically, and North Korean diplomats were denying that anything had happened.

Analysis in Seoul said the question could be cleared up on the basis of who greets Jangjyn Batmool, the leader of Mongolia, who is reported to arrive in Pyongyang on Tuesday.

Reports that Mr. Kim, 74, is dead after four decades in near total power in the highly regimented Communist state have caused a sensation in Seoul. If true, they could deeply affect the equation of power on the Korean peninsula, where the United States maintains 40,000 troops.

South Korea announced, meanwhile, that it had put its national police force on its highest alert and assigned extra guards to government buildings and foreign embassies.

North Korea agents or government opponents might use the reports as an excuse to stage protests, a spokesman said.

The South Korean prime minister, Lho Shin Yong, called for more vigilance by his government's agencies. South Korean embassies were ordered to step up surveillance of North Korean missions.

About the only hint of independent confirmation of the South Korean assertion came Monday from Hanoi.

Japan's Kyodo News Agency reported from there that "reliable informed sources" had said that North Korea informed the Vietnamese authorities Monday morning that Mr. Kim was dead.

The uproar began Monday morning with a brief announcement from the South Korean Defense Ministry. It said that North Korean loudspeakers at the demilitarized zone dividing the peninsula had broadcast a report that Mr. Kim had been shot to death.

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NATO Is Moving to Produce Arms Jointly

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS — In an experiment in cooperative development, European and U.S. arms manufacturers are preparing to join forces to design and build new types of equipment that includes airborne radar and shells that burst their target.

This project, potentially the most ambitious the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has attempted, is the result of recent legislation initiated by Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, who is expected to become the chairman of the Armed Services Committee in January.

It is intended to encourage American and European industries to build more weapons together and sell them to their respective armed forces.

The legislation earmarks \$345 million in military funds this year and next to finance the U.S. share of cooperative research into new weapons by American and European companies. It also designates 300 million to finance competitive side-by-side testing of existing European and U.S. weapons systems.

Senator Nunn's legislation aims at eliminating wasteful duplication on the two sides of the Atlantic and encouraging national forces to standardize their equipment.

Both are longstanding NATO goals that the alliance is far from achieving.

David M. Abshire, the U.S. ambassador to NATO, said, "After 35

years there is still far too much duplication of effort, with 11 firms in seven countries building different anti-aircraft weapons and seven countries building six different communications systems."

But as the Nunn legislation shows, a new drive is under way to restructure NATO arms production.

The drive reflects several developments. These include the soaring cost of modern weapons, a recognition that increases in NATO military spending are probably ended and the fact that NATO's armaments makers produce fewer weapons for more money than those of the Warsaw Pact.

It has also been stimulated by Congress's threats to withdraw

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Police Disperse 500 Strikers At GM Plant in South Africa

By William Claiborne

Johannesburg — Police with dogs dispersed an angry group of striking auto workers outside the General Motors Corp. plant in Port Elizabeth on Monday as new employees hired to break a three-week strike and returning workers began trickling into the assembly line.

Tensions in the Indian Ocean city were said to be high as management warned that any of the 2,400 GM workers who had not reported to their jobs by Tuesday would be dismissed.

George Stegmann, GM's director of personnel and public affairs in South Africa, said that about a third of the striking workers had returned and that more were expected Tuesday.

The strike, by members of the National Automotive and Allied Workers' Union, was called after GM announced plans to disinvest in South Africa and sell the subsidiary to a local management consortium.

The union members, saying that the disinvestment negotiations were conducted behind their backs, are demanding job security and severance pay guarantees.

Witnesses to Monday's clash said that about 500 striking workers in front of the plant's gates grabbed returning workers and new employees, threatening them with "necklacing" if they did not go home.

Necklacing is the execution ritual in which a gasoline-filled tire is placed around the neck of the victim and ignited.

After police dispersed the crowd, Robert White, GM's managing director in South Africa, said, "It was obvious that those grouped around the main gate were intent on intimidation, and eventually we had to ask that they be removed."

The police intervention prompted a statement by the Council of South African Trade Unions condemning the "arrogant and high-handed actions" of GM management, and the use of "dirty tactics."

The statement said that GM management had failed to make provisions protecting the rights of workers.

It stressed that the workers' demands were not intended as a statement against disinvestment but reflected employees' concerns that U.S. companies intending to leave South Africa negotiate with the unions about the transition to local ownership.

The authorities in Lesotho, meanwhile, confirmed Monday that two former cabinet ministers of the deposed government of Prime Minister Leasoa Jantshane, both outspoken critics of South Africa and supporters of the African National Congress, and their wives were abducted by armed men over the weekend and shot to death in the country's Mafeni mountains.

The bodies of Desmond Sishe, former information minister, and Vincent Makhale, former foreign minister, were discovered with the bodies of their wives on a mountain road early Tuesday, according to Lesotho's commissioner of police, Major General James Dugway.

He said that the owner of a house from which the victims were abducted, having driven, Tsolo Lelala, a National University of Lesotho lecturer, was missing, and that Mr. Lelala's wife, Mantsoe, had been picked up by a passing truck driver and taken to a hospital with serious wounds.

The police chief said in Maseru, Lesotho's capital, that the identities of the gunmen were not known.

Manapo Sishe was a sister of Mantsoe Lelala, and also was a niece of Mr. Jantshane, who was toppled in a military coup Jan. 20 after South Africa imposed a virtual blockade on Lesotho. South Africa accused Mr. Jantshane's government of harboring African National Congress guerrillas.

As minister of information and broadcasting in Mr. Jantshane's government, Mr. Sishe was Lesotho's most outspoken critic of South Africa and regarded in Pretoria as the main obstacle to efforts to convince Mr. Jantshane to expel ANC guerrillas.

Mr. Sishe was born and educated in South Africa. After the coup, in which a military junta led by Major General Jantshane took power from

the autocratic Mr. Jantshane, Mr. Sishe remained as chairman of the pro-Soviet Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

Both he and Mr. Makhale were reported to have retained strong ties to the youth league of Mr. Jantshane's Basotho National Party, and in August both had restrictions placed on their movements by the new military government.

Five days after the military coup, the new government deported 60 South African political fugitives, described as ANC supporters, in return for the lifting of the blockade imposed by Pretoria.

The expulsions were interpreted at the time as a reflection of South Africa's ability to enforce its will on its economically dependent black-ruled neighbors.



Striking workers at the General Motors plant in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, surround a worker trying to enter Monday. GM's disinvestment plan prompted the stoppage.

Khomeini Ordered Approach to U.S. in '85

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In late July 1985, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini summoned home Iranian ambassadors in Western Europe and North and South America to discuss what steps the Islamic republic could take to break out of its largely self-imposed isolation.

During their discussions, the Iranian religious leader surprised his envoys by hinting that even contacts with the United States, which he had repeatedly called "the Great Satan," might be permissible if Washington indicated a desire to change its policy, according to diplomatic sources.

"It's clear that if we take one step toward the United States, they will take 100 steps in return," he told his ambassadors in remarks published in the local press July 30.

That message, relayed to Washington by a Middle East envoy, helped to trigger several secret contacts and a Reagan administration decision to send arms to Tehran in what may have been a mistaken belief that the United States could thereby establish relations with a "moderate" faction within the government.

U.S. experts say the Iranian overture was part of a much larger diplomatic campaign then being started to woo West and East — expressly approved by Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran's hardest of hard-liners, not a "moderate" faction. The campaign's primary aim, according to these experts, was to undermine support for Iraq by countries that provide Iran's enemy with diplomatic, financial or military support. The most prominent

was France, the United States, the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia and other Arab states in the Gulf.

Iran's other pressing need was additional arms and munitions to mount a "final offensive" against Iraq, which Iranian leaders were plotting would occur soon and was expected this fall.

President Ronald Reagan and his aides have sought to justify contacts with arms shipments to Iran by saying they sought to bolster the "moderate" faction against a "radical" one involved in a fierce struggle over who will succeed the 86-year-old ayatollah.

An administration official said Thursday that a "conservative" faction "wants an end to Iran's war with Iraq and better relations with the United States. The 'radical' faction, he said, wants to continue exporting the Islamic revolution and remain involved in terrorism and opposes improved U.S. relations."

Whether there are "moderates" in the Iranian government has become a contentious point in the public debate about the administration's attempt to open channels to Tehran.

Robert C. McFarlane, the administration's secret emissary to Tehran, said Sunday on an ABC News program that he agreed this was "the central issue."

If there are no moderates, he said, then sending arms to Iran is "a bad idea. If there are, it's a good idea," Mr. McFarlane said he had talked to "a number in that turn of mind" when he visited Tehran in May.

Moshe Arens, Israeli minister without portfolio, said on the same

program that Israel, in coordination with Washington, had tried in 1982 the same tactic of sending arms in hopes of bolstering "moderate" in the Iranian government.

U.S. specialists said the portrayal of Iranian politics by administration officials as a struggle involving "conservative," "radical" and "middle-of-the-road" factions has served only to confuse further any understanding of chaotic Iranian domestic politics.

Gary Sick, the Carter administration's top specialist on Iran, said, "There is a power struggle. It's very real. But 'radical' and 'moderate' are the wrong words to use."

A Reagan administration expert on Iran agreed, saying, "There is not a 'pragmatic' or 'hard-line' group. You have to take it issue by issue. The labels are generally self-helpful."

One example of confusion caused by such labels is Hashemi Rafsanjani, the powerful speaker of the Iranian Parliament. He has been leading Iran's diplomatic offensive to end its worldwide isolation.

The offensive has included slow but steady improvement in Iran's relations with the Soviet Union, also once branded by the ayatollah as a "Great Satan." In February, the Soviet Union's first deputy foreign minister, Georgi M. Karagin, the highest-ranking Soviet

visit delegation to Tehran since the Islamic revolution.

Some administration officials have identified Mr. Rafsanjani as a leader of the "moderate" faction and portrayed him as battling a "radical" faction led by Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani.

But U.S. analysts said Mr. Rafsanjani is far from being "moderate" on many key issues facing Iran, particularly domestic reform. On the question of pursuing war against Iraq, they said, he has been more associated with the "hawks" than the "doves."

He has also been trying to withstand a drive led by clerics and business men for greater economic enterprise and dismantling of some state companies.

Ayatollah Montazeri has been leading the clerical push for economic "privatization." He has been identified as a "radical" because he has overall responsibility for the office in charge of exporting the Islamic revolution.

So far as is known, Ayatollah Montazeri does not differ significantly from Mr. Rafsanjani on the war, and both have backed Ayatollah Khomeini's hard line, the analysts said.

They admit, however, the difficulty of tracking who stands where on which issue at a given time.

In every department in Iran, you have people going in different directions," an analyst said. "You see them at times and seven in the same office."

WORLD BRIEFS

Officials Differ on Hasenfus Pardon

MANAGUA (AP) — Nicaragua's justice minister says he sees no reason to pardon Eugene Hasenfus, but Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado held out hope Monday that U.S. President Ronald Reagan would pardon him for his role in delivering weapons and other supplies to U.S.-backed rebels fighting to overthrow the leftist Sandinist government in Managua.

On Sunday, Mr. Ramirez said during a visit to Atlanta that the possibility of a pardon "is not closed, this possibility is open." Mr. Hasenfus, 44, was convicted and sentenced Saturday to 30 years in prison for his role in delivering weapons and other supplies to U.S.-backed rebels fighting to overthrow the leftist Sandinist government in Managua.

Justice Minister Rodrigo Reyes Portocarrero said in a telephone interview, "There is no reason to pardon him."

Kurdish Rebels Killed, Iran Reports
TEHRAN (Reuters) — A Kurdish rebel leader and four other members of the outlawed Kurdistan Democratic Party have been killed in clashes with government forces in Iran's Kurdistan Province, the national press agency IRNA said Monday.

The agency said the rebel leader killed was Hakeem Rezaei and had been killed as a member of the central committee of the party, which has been fighting for autonomy from Tehran since the 1979 Islamic revolution.

Seven other rebels were wounded in the clashes near the town of Saqez, 200 miles (320 kilometers) west of Tehran, the agency said. Kurds are significant minorities in Iran and Iraq, at war for six years, and both countries support Kurdish insurgents on the other side of their common border.

Museveni, Howe Hold Talks in Britain

LONDON (APF) — President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda met Monday in London with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, for talks on economic and military cooperation between their governments.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the discussions had touched on "future help in the military sphere" for the government of Mr. Museveni, who took power 10 months ago after an armed rebellion by former government soldiers in northern Uganda.

The spokesman, who characterized the talks as "extremely cordial," said Mr. Museveni had expressed "gratitude" for British military aid. The talks, on the third day of Mr. Museveni's first official visit to Britain, came two weeks before the expiration of a six-month contract under which British soldiers have trained government troops in Uganda.

Austrian Minister to Boycott Meeting
VIENNA (APF) — Foreign Minister Peter Jankowitsch will boycott a Council of Europe meeting in Strasbourg to show Austria's displeasure with selective visa requirements imposed by France, a Jankowitsch aide said Monday.

The two-day conference on ways to combat terrorism is scheduled to open Wednesday and was to be attended by foreign ministers of the council's 21 members.

The aide, Konrad Kovar, said the Austrian foreign minister was staying away from the meeting as a protest against the visa requirements imposed by France, a Jankowitsch aide said Monday.

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14 Now Dead After Quakes on Taiwan

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Another earthquake struck eastern Taiwan Monday as the death toll following Sunday's quakes rose to 14.

There were no reports of casualties in the latest quake, a central weather bureau official said. Ten died when a three-story market and residential building in Taipei crumbled in the first quake Saturday. A man was killed when a steel cable snapped in Hualien, and a falling pipe killed another man in Taipei.

The police said a man died Monday in a hospital in Hualien after being hit by falling rocks while clearing away landslides on a mountain road in the eastern part of Shuei, they said.

For the Record

Poland's membership in the International Labor Organization, due to expire Monday after a dispute involving alleged trade union abuses, has been extended for one year at Warsaw's request, the ILO said in Geneva.

U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators will hold informal talks in Geneva next month on nuclear and space weapons. Western diplomatic sources said Monday. They said negotiators would discuss long-range and medium-range nuclear missiles as well as space arms.

The Soviet Union appointed Ernest Zverev, a career diplomat, as ambassador to Kuwait on Monday, Tass reported. The press agency said Mr. Zverev would replace Popov Akopov, who it said was being relieved of his duties "in view of his being transferred to another job."

Correction

The headline in Monday's International Credit column should have said that Indonesia has arranged for a \$350-million loan.

Siobhan McKenna, 63, Dies; Actress Portrayed Heroines

DUBLIN — Siobhan McKenna, 63, an Irish actress whose career spanned more than 40 years, died Sunday after a heart attack.

Miss McKenna underwent surgery for lung cancer a week ago. A strong-boned, vibrant actress, and in youth the classic red-haired Irish beauty, Miss McKenna was often described as the very physical embodiment of Mother Ireland.

She was especially associated by the public with her roles as the heroines of Synge, O'Casey and Yeats.

She was born in Belfast and made her first stage appearance in 1940 as an Irish-speaking theater in Galway. In 1945, she joined the Abbey Theatre in Dublin.

She made her London debut in 1947 as Nora in "The White Steed." She secured her reputation in England playing Joan in Arne in a 1954 production of Shaw's "Saint Joan."

She also played Patsy in Mike Syner's "Playboy of the Western World" and Joan in Brecht's "Saint Joan of the Stock Exchange" and "Razavskaya in Chekhov's 'The Cherry Orchard'."



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Representative John E. Conberg, 61, a conservative Republican of Illinois, Saturday from cancer in St. Charles, Illinois.

Jayne Thompson, 22, a straight-chase jockey, Friday in Middleborough, England, of head injuries suffered in a fall during a race a week ago.

Argentina To End Rift If U.K. Lifts Fishing Ban

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES—The Argentine government said Monday that it would declare a formal end to hostilities with Britain if it dropped a "protection zone" around the Falkland Islands.

The two nations fought a 74-day war over the islands in 1982.

The proposal, announced by the Foreign Ministry's secretary of international relations, Jorge Schiaffino, also called for an "open dialogue" as a preliminary step toward negotiations on Falkland sovereignty.

In London, a spokesman for the Foreign Office said, "We have seen the text and we are studying it."

The spokesman said the text was received from the Argentine Embassy, which handles Argentine interests in Britain.

The Argentine proposal said, "A formal end to hostilities would be established as part of a process of normalization of the coexistence of the conflict, which must put an end to the so-called 150-mile military protection zone."

Britain announced last month its decision to exclude unlicensed foreign trawlers, starting in February, from a 150-mile zone around the Falklands.

The Argentine proposal called for "an open dialogue" in line with United Nations resolutions calling for Britain and Argentina to negotiate a settlement to the Falklands sovereignty dispute.

It proposed, "as a previous and preliminary step to said negotiations, an open dialogue with the United Kingdom, aimed at creating the conditions of confidence necessary to launch the negotiations and establish a schedule for them."

"The offer time only hours before a scheduled meeting between President Raúl Alfonsín and President Ronald Reagan in Washington, on Saturday and Sunday, Mr. Reagan met with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain."

Alfonso Assesses Terms
—Brazilian Graham of The Washington Post reported earlier from Buenos Aires:

Reflecting on the general health of Argentine democracy three years after its restoration, Mr. Alfonsín said in an interview last week, "We are progressing slowly."

He said the country is still a long way from achieving the level of democracy and respect for human rights that he believes is necessary for a true democracy.

"There was an Argentine accusation to subvert the restoration of democracy," he said. "I still think I am convinced, though, that we are reaching levels of tolerance, or of respect for human rights, for other people's ideas that reassure democracy."

"I think we have learned tough lessons," he continued. "There is a year of returning to the past in Argentina. But I would say we are advancing clearly towards a full democracy. The most difficult thing of all is tolerance, learning to live together in a state of law and understanding."

In the long run, the stability of Argentina's democracy is widely seen as dependent on Mr. Alfonsín's efforts at reversing decades of economic deterioration and impoverishment.

Applying orthodox shock therapy in June 1985, with a wage and price freeze and the introduction of a new currency, Mr. Alfonsín slashed the monthly inflation rate from about 30 percent to only 3 percent or 4 percent by last summer. Inflation recently has rebounded from 6 percent to 9 percent a month.

New measures are being tried to hold the line, but government officials say that what is needed is a move from inflation control to a program for sustained growth based on private initiative and foreign investment.

"We have returned to democracy and a very serious economic crisis requiring very harsh measures," Mr. Alfonsín said. "I don't believe that the developed nations are doing enough to help."

In the United States, Mr. Alfonsín was met in Washington on Monday with President Ronald Reagan, and then travel to Emory University, Yale University and the University of Massachusetts for speeches on Latin America and democracy.

U.S. Denial of Visas: First Amendment vs. the 'Public Interest'

By David K. Shipley

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—The Justice and Education Departments have rejected a request from the Philippines to speak openly of needs in his country for land redistribution, social justice and the democratization of the Roman Catholic Church.

Impressed twice for a total of nine years under Ferdinand E. Marcos, he was freed in March in the amnesty for political prisoners declared when Corason C. Aquino became president.

But for undisclosed reasons, the Reagan administration denied Father de la Torre permission to enter the United States to give the keynote speech at an economic conference in Philadelphia last week.

Only after pressure by the Mar-

tonite Central Committee and other religious groups did the administration relent and issue a visa — too late for the conference, which he addressed by telephone. He then came for an abbreviated tour, including a stop in Washington.

Father de la Torre is one of many foreigners whose political activities have formed the basis on which U.S. visas have been delayed or denied, despite invitations from American groups that want to hear their views.

In recent years, for example, the government has barred Nino Pasti, a retired Italian Air Force general who planned to speak at an anti-nuclear rally; Danilo Fo, an Italian playwright; four relatives of Salvadoran political prisoners slated to receive a human rights award in

Washington, and others "who want to come here to talk about the administration's policy on Latin America," according to Susan R. Bonds of the American Civil Liberties Union.

The new statistics show no significant increase in the numbers of foreigners denied nonimmigrant visas under the three sections of the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1952, the McCarran-Walter Act, that deal with political affiliation and activity.

In 1977, for example, 877 visa applications were rejected on these grounds, a figure that remained fairly constant through 1985, when the total was 823, according to the State Department. Statistics for 1986 are not available yet.

Behind the numbers, however, government has not responded yet to the claim, which is a legal prerequisite to any lawsuit.

Mr. Abrams asserted that this is a member of the ruling committee of the Colombian guerrilla group M-19, about which Mr. Lara has written a best-selling book.

"In a terror network, such as the one the Cubans and the M-19 have, not everybody shoots guns or throws bombs," he said.

"Some people have more administrative tasks to perform," he said. "She hasn't been one of the bomb throwers, but her role is every bit as important."

Miss Lara, who earned a master's degree in journalism at Columbia University in 1980, held a valid U.S. entry visa, but immigration officials withdrew it when she arrived in New York and detained her for five days before deporting her to Colombia.

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In One Colombian's Case, Accusations of Links to Terrorists

By David K. Shipley

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—A Colombian journalist who was expelled from the United States is a Cuban agent and a member of a terrorist group, the State Department has asserted.

Elliot Abrams, assistant secretary for international affairs, made the charges on a television interview program Sunday in Washington.

Mr. Abrams said he was writing to Mr. Helton demanding to know the basis for "these extraordinary personal statements."

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"Some people have more administrative tasks to perform," he said. "She hasn't been one of the bomb throwers, but her role is every bit as important."

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By David K. Shipley

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—A Colombian journalist who was expelled from the United States is a Cuban agent and a member of a terrorist group, the State Department has asserted.

Elliot Abrams, assistant secretary for international affairs, made the charges on a television interview program Sunday in Washington.

Mr. Abrams said he was writing to Mr. Helton demanding to know the basis for "these extraordinary personal statements."

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Oman Economy: Continued Confidence, Innovative Thinking

The Sultanate of Oman has weathered a period of low oil prices, sources report, by sound management and a renewed commitment to its development plan. The policies of its solid monarch, Sultan Qaboos Bin-Said, have affirmed Oman's friendship with Western countries, reinforced a non-aligned stand in foreign affairs and played a pivotal role in the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) grouping. Since 1981 the GCC has involved Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar and Bahrain in a military and economic alliance. Although outside OPEC, Oman is making a positive contribution to oil price stability by coordination through the GCC.

Foreign contractors, who benefited from government spending in the 1970s, now face a much tighter marketplace. New work has more or less dried up, sweeping cuts were made necessary in public expenditure because of low energy prices. But according to Finance Ministry undersecretary Mohammed Bin-Moosa al-Yousef, an extrovert Omani with a good head for figures, the

government has paid all its bills on time and intends to maintain this record. In May a \$500-million Euroloan was signed with a banking group led by Gulf International Bank to enable the government to offset falling oil revenues. Said a Finance Ministry spokesman: "The response to this borrowing exercise among the international banking community shows the high credit standing of the Sultanate."

Oman is a country re-sounding with confidence, observers said. Oil pricing has been flexible — with the retroactive price for the month of September set at \$13.43 a barrel — and steady investment has been made in both the oil and non-oil sectors. As a means of stretching oil income, which totalled \$436 million in the second quarter of 1986, the government devalued the Omani rial by 10.2 percent against the dollar in January 1986. Because oil is sold in dollars, this enabled the government to maintain a higher amount of revenue in Omani rials.

Current and capital expenditure was also cut by 10 percent in the annual budget. Retail prices, on the

Sultan Qaboos University at Al-Khoudh, near Muscat.

other hand, rose by at least 10 percent, but native Omanis were shielded from the worst effects of this by continuing subsidies on essential commodities and foodstuffs.

The collapse in world oil prices came when Oman had completed its second development plan as well as nationwide preparations to mark the 15th anniversary of Sultan Qaboos' accession and hosting arrangements for the GCC summit. The third development plan (1986-90) was expected to emphasize light industrial projects in the private sector, rather than grandiose petrochemical, oil or heavy industrial schemes. In April, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic and Financial Affairs, Qais Abdel-Moneim al-Zawawi, the architect of the second plan's success story, said the original plan allocation would be cut by 5 percent, to the equivalent in local currency of \$22.9 million. Of this total development, spending would

amount to \$5.7 million. Oman intends to put more weight behind productive enterprises such as farming, fishing, light manufacturing and mining. Private sector businessmen will get backing in the form of concessional loans, particularly for industrial and agricultural purposes.

Oman has never relied as much on expatriate labor as some of its Gulf neighbors, because its population of 1.5 million is both industrious and skilled. The Sultanate will benefit nevertheless from a speeding-up of the Omanization process and the repatriation of many foreign construction workers, now that the big infrastructure projects are complete. Declining worker remittances, as expatriates leave, will ease the burden on the balance of payments.

Government policy is firmly concentrated on encouraging young people, improving rural health services and communications and bolstering education. The

showpiece is the \$350-million Qaboos University, which takes its first 580 students this semester. It was built by U.K. contractor Cementation International.

In token of the strong links between Oman and the U.K., the Sultan is hosting a visit this month by the Prince and Princess of Wales. Joint military exercises with the U.K., code-named Salf Sada (Swifts), will take place at the end of this month involving an estimated 3,800 British troops. This will be a source of pride to the Sultan, who studied at the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, and served subsequently with a British line regiment in West Germany. The United States is also prominent among Oman's friends in the West, having assisted the Sultanate through a program coordinated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The first Arab envoy to the U.S. was an Omani, Ahmad Bin Na'aman, in April 1960.

As if to balance these links, Oman, in September 1985, established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, with both countries servicing the relationship through non-resident ambassadors based in Jordan. Oman enjoys close relations with all the moderate Arab countries, particularly Jordan; King Hussein and Sultan Qaboos have good personal ties. In the past, Oman has had some differences of view with its allies in the GCC. But in the oil crisis of 1986, dialogue has been especially strong between non-OPEC Oman and the three major Gulf Arab producers — Abu Dhabi, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. A disappointment for Oman was that plans to build a 250,000 barrel per day (b/d) refinery

north of the capital area have been postponed — perhaps indefinitely.

Oman's achievements in the educational sphere emphasize the commitment to human resources. In 1970, when Qaboos took power from his father, the economy was based on subsistence agriculture and fishing with only three schools, two clinics and 10 kilometers of surfaced road.

Among the recent advances are the 1984 achievement of self-sufficiency in refined petroleum products and the creation of a cement industry which satisfies 60 percent of national requirements. In a further move to utilize natural resources, Oman reopened in the early 1980s the ancient copper ore workings at Sohar in the north. Since 1984 Oman Mining, which is state-owned, has been recognized on the London Metal Exchange as a producer of high-grade copper. Exploration has also revealed deposits of chrome, of which small consignments have been shipped abroad.

If Oman faces one problem, it is to rid the country of dependence on infrastructure expenditure. The private sector needs to channel its accumulated capital from participation in construction and trade into production. Oman has a strong oil-based economy, but its distribution of income, structuring of employment and other indicators are remarkably similar to that of a typical third-world country. Cooperation within the GCC is one way to create a bigger market for Omani products and one which politically remains open among the Omani business community.

— John Lane

Oman's Oil Industry Boosted by New Finds, Strong Reserves

The Oman oil industry remains buoyant despite falling crude prices in the first half of 1986. The eventual demand-induced recovery in oil prices after 1987 will benefit Oman, sources believe. Exploration activity there is still intense because of Oman's strategic position outside the Strait of Hormuz and away from areas of regional conflict.

Petroleum minister Said Ahmad al-Shanfari, a Dhofar businessman before he came to the hydrocarbons portfolio, has indicated Oman's willingness to cooperate with OPEC in reducing the oil glut and achieving price stability. The Sultanate in August was refining 30,000 barrels a day (b/d) and producing 550,000 b/d for export. A month later a production cut of 50,000 b/d was announced, as a sign of solidarity with OPEC, but Oman nevertheless was determined to establish production levels in line with the Sultanate's needs. Oil field development work is to continue, to give Oman greater theoretical production capacity.

Japan is lifting increasing amounts of Omani crude — up to 60 percent of the total — while South Korea is also a bulk buyer.

The present level of oil reserves in Oman totals more than 4 billion barrels, some 22 years' production at current levels. In the north, fields operated by PDO, production has declined since the mid-1970s, but the government has introduced enhanced recovery techniques to extend the life of the fields.

A factor in the harmonious relationship between the government and Shell has been the success of the financial arrangements which were hammered out in 1977 as a prelude to development by PDO of the southern oil fields. Here the policy is to go for rapid development of small fields to ensure a high return on investment. PDO has been criticized, however, for its apparent reluctance to surrender idle land to other concessionaires. PDO is a major factor in the domestic economy because of the contract work let to local and joint venture contractors.

Oil Companies Operating in Oman... and Their Concessions

| Company | Area (sq. km.) | Dates Agreed |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Petroleum Development Oman | 129,500 | 3/7/61 |
| Amoco Group (Muscat Gulf) | 21,246 | 2/24/75 |
| Elf Aquitaine (Straits of Hormuz) | 4,000 | 12/14/75 |
| Elf Aquitaine (Bumal) | 1,290 | 3/14/75 |
| Occidental / Gulf | 9,960 | 12/17/75 |
| British Petroleum | 48,000 | 10/12/77 |
| Amoco Group (Oman Mountains) | 49,000 | 3/28/81 |
| Elf Aquitaine (Salwa) | 7,000 | 7/27/81 |
| Japan Co. | 3,713 | 7/27/81 |
| Japan / Petroleum Development | 15,000 | 11/26/81 |
| CIPC (Gulf of Oman) | 60,000 | 3/17/84 |
| BP Group | 1,519 | 9/22/84 |
| CIPC (Offshore) | 6,690 | 2/27/85 |

Source: Reuters Terms

By mid-1988 this capacity could reach as high as 670,000 b/d.

The flexible oil pricing system — the retroactive price for September was \$13.43 a barrel (\$1.38 more than in August) — has been a factor in sustaining demand for Omani crude as a time of wool surplus. New discoveries have also been made. The main producing company, Petroleum Development Oman (PDO), in which Shell has a large stake, struck oil this year at Zahra, in the south. Consolidated International Petroleum Corp. (CIPC), a consortium of firms owned by the Swedish businessman Adolf Lundin, announced successful production tests in an offshore well in northern Oman.

Expenditure is in the region of \$700 million a year.

Oman's low recovery costs for oil — less than \$5 a barrel — mean that the industry is guaranteed a future, particularly if the rate of new finds can be sustained. The oil sector contributes the major element of national revenue. Increasing demand for gas in Oman encouraged PDO in 1984 to begin a 10-year program looking for non-associated gas. Known reserves amount to about 50 years' supply at present rates of consumption, mainly in power and desalination stations.

Since November 1982, Oman has had its own refinery built at a cost of \$121 million and refining 50,000 b/d of crude. The refinery saves hard currency which otherwise would be spent on imported refined products, provides local cover for petroleum products and offers jobs to Omani nationals. The refining capacity is to be increased to 80,000 b/d to meet forecast demand.

A major project, to be completed in 1986, is the rebuilding of the north-south oil pipeline, which links the southern oil fields, which were opened up after 1977, with the north. The pipeline continues on to the export oil terminal at Mina al-Fahal in the Capital Area. When the hook through the breathtaking Jebel Akhdar (Green Mountain) is finished, the northern section of the line will have a theoretical capacity of some 800,000 b/d.

The presence of oil companies from all over the world in Oman is a sign of confidence in the way the industry is being organized by the Sultanate. In the 1970s, before the PDO accord was reached, industry observers were predicting a rapid decline for Oman in the world oil-exporting league. With more than 20 years' reserves in hand, the Sultanate can consider that it will have a presence in the energy equation well into the next century.

— John Lane

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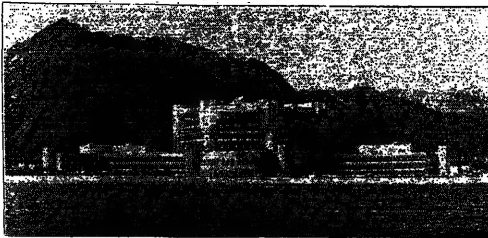


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The Al Bustan Palace Hotel, built for the 1985 GCC summit meeting.

Destination Oman: Prime Site for a Select Few

Travelers for centuries have made Oman a gateway to Arabia. With an area of 271,949 square kilometers and rugged terrain, the sultanate is rich in history. There are ruined Portuguese forts carefully restored, sailor Sindbad's home port of Sohar and the mountainous Jebel area behind Salalah, famed its frankincense.

The modern-day visitors more likely to discover the secrets of Oman are businessmen, bankers and foreign workers. For them, the capital city's seven grade-one hotels, soon to be augmented by a 123-room Holiday Inn due to open this month, provide high standards of comfort and service. The first hotel, the Al Falaj, opened back in 1971 but has not been left behind by later arrivals. The Al-Falaj, in harmony with the sparsely inhabited Oman's professional community, has the Gulf's only three-sided squash stadium.

The crowning luxury in accommodation is the Bustan Palace Hotel, built by Jommar & Pheasant Ltd. as a cost of \$225 million for the 1983 Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) summit. Managed by Inter-Continental (no strangers to Oman since the Muscat Inter-Continental at Qurum

beach is a favorite of many visitors), the Bustan is a winner on the strength of sheer opulence alone.

Regulars on the Muscat run appreciate the warm welcome offered by hotels such as the Ruwi, whose manager is Jim Lennor, and the Gulf Hotel, under the direction of Michael McFadyen. The Ruwi has added an 84-room extension and heightened its image considerably while retaining a "family-run" atmosphere. The Gulf Hotel, still achieving 45 percent occupancy despite intense competition, is considering expansion.

Sheraton opened in Ruwi in late 1983, with an 18-story block in the heart of the main commercial district. The Holiday Inn, in the southern city of Salalah, has the highest occupancy of any Holiday Inn in the Middle East. It has a superb location, on a palm-lined bleached-white sandy beach.

The business of moving about the sultanate has improved with the inauguration of the country's own domestic airline. In the Musandam enclave, now linked to the capital by regular flights, there is the 15-room Khassab Hotel.

Some of the stimulus for developing internal tourism

has come from the government's heritage and conservation programs. Preservation of threatened wildlife species has been a priority since Sultan Qaboos took power in 1970. The most spectacular success so far has been the reintroduction of the oryx, a type of straight-horned antelope.

Given these attractions, it is often asked why more tourists are not encouraged to see Oman. Sultan Qaboos is known to feel that the predominantly rural population should be spared the long camera lens and the intrusion into privacy which mass package tourism would bring. This has not ruled out the discreet promotion of special interest groups. Serenissima Travel of Britain takes groups to Oman, and Voyages Jules Verne is planning a tour this month.

This also reflects the fact that many Omanis, because of the isolation of the country before 1970 and its poor communications, were denied the ability to explore their own heritage. The drive to open up the sultanate to its own people is a valuable aspect of the move to cement national unity.

—John Lane

Banking Outlook: Improved Profitability

Stability is the hallmark of Oman's efficient and modern banking system, which contrasts vividly with the pre-1984 system of lending and borrowing through Indian money changers. It is also an example of how government and private interests have worked together in harmony, contributing to the rapidly maturing services industry and providing job opportunities for young Omanis.

At its pinnacle is the Central Bank of Oman, inaugurated by a recent capital injection, and presided over by a Syrian expatriate, Dr. Abdul Wahab Khayyat, president and deputy chairman. In 1985 total assets of commercial banks increased by 6 percent to RO 1,296 million (\$3.7 billion) and deposits by 8 percent to RO 841 million (\$2.4 billion). Khayyat said: "The liquidity position of commercial banks remained strong with banks maintaining throughout the year a level of liquidity higher than the minimum reserve requirement of 5 percent of total deposits."

In 1986, the banking sector will suffer from lower levels of market liquidity caused by government spending cuts. The institutions will look for evidence that the economy is receding itself away from the former high-growth areas of construction and importation of goods. They may have to watch carefully for bad loans and stretched overdrafts, as businessmen and construction companies are hit by the effects of weak oil prices on public programs and the January 1986 decision to devalue the rial by 10.2 percent.

The Euroloan exercise for \$500 million, concluded in May, brought in the participation of two of the most prominent local banks — Oman International Bank

and British Bank of the Middle East — which both took \$16 million. The presence of Oman International is a confirmation of the wholly owned Omani institution's emergence as a fully developed Omani bank, having strong roots in local deposits. By the end of 1985, Oman International had total assets of RO 124.6 million (\$361 million) — 28.6 percent more than at the end of 1984.

General manager John Wright said that Oman International Bank aims to increase its productivity and profitability in the next 12 months.

BBME was, for 20 years after World War II, holder of a concession to operate a banking service for the sultanate. It acted as commercial bank, central bank, finance ministry and personal financial adviser to the former sultan. When this came to an end, BBME actually strengthened its commitment to Oman, taking stock of its operations and retaining its position as first among the foreign banks. In 1983 BBME opened new offices in Salalah. This was matched by the construction of a new headquarters in the Ruwi central business district. BBME's shift to Ruwi is indeed a sign of the times.

For many decades its regional center had been in the shadow of the Sultan's palace at Muscat. BBME was also one of the first commercial banks to go on-line, as well as the first to introduce automatic cash dispensers.

As part of its policy of encouraging the local banking sector, the Central Bank has urged foreign banks to concentrate on helping medium-sized to large trading firms. The fastest-growing banks are now the majority or wholly owned Omani institutions — a change indeed for banking in the sultanate

which was once dominated by BBME, Arab Bank and Bank of Credit & Commerce International, which retains a share in the National Bank of Oman.

The Omani banks also include Bank of Oman, Bahrain & Kuwait, Oman Arab Bank, Commercial Bank of Oman, Al Bank al-Ahli al-Omani, Bank of Oman & the Gulf and Union Bank of Oman, which celebrated its tenth anniversary in April. Interest rates are rigidly fixed by the Central Bank — 8.5 percent for rial deposits and 10.5 percent for advances. Much more activity will be expected from the Oman Development Bank, a government institution which helps entrepreneurs with productive enterprises.

In 1986 a total of some \$13 million in development loans will have been made. The 1985 figure was higher, with some \$100 million advanced for food processing, chemicals and metal product companies.

Confidence in the banking community was boosted in August when Deputy

Prime Minister for Economic & Financial Affairs Qais Abdel-Moneim al-Zawawi said that the government had no intention of devaluing the rial again. Zawawi will be seeking bankers' backing in assisting the government to finance its budgetary deficits and, in turn, creating alternative financial instruments for Oman.

The Big-Six Local Banks

| | 1984 | 1985 | Total Assets |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------|
| 1. National Bank of Oman | 359.7 | 373.3 | + 3.8 |
| 2. Oman International Bank | 96.0 | 124.6 | + 29.8 |
| 3. Bank of Oman, Bahrain & Kuwait | 78.7 | 89.4 | + 13.6 |
| 4. Oman Arab Bank | 61.6 | 88.2 | + 43.2 |
| 5. Commercial Bank of Oman | 39.4 | 49.0 | + 16.2 |
| 6. Al Bank al-Ahli al-Omani | 49.1 | 52.9 | + 7.7 |

Source: Bank of Oman, Bahrain & Kuwait
Exchange rate (at end-1985): \$1 = RO 0.345 (RO million)

Despite Budget Cuts, Strong Support Remains for Education

The opening of the 1986-87 academic year at Oman's new national university underlines the importance given to education at every level. In the severe pruning of public expenditure necessitated by the drop in oil prices, it has been decreed that education and health are to suffer the least.

Last year 8 percent of the budget was allocated to education. As well as development expenditure on the new university, a major literacy campaign was mounted and 74 new schools opened. About 500 adult literacy classes have opened in the last year, and programs are broadcast on radio and television to reach the many adults who have missed out on education altogether.

Some 24,000 people attended literacy and other adult education classes last year. The education program

began only in 1970, when the present ruler, Sultan Qaboos Bin Said, came to the throne. At that time, Oman had only three schools that had together less than a thousand places—all for boys. The school population is now 250,000, of whom 92,000 are girls.

There is some concern that so few of the country's teachers are Omani — only about 1,500 out of more than 11,000 — and almost all the Omani teachers work at primary level. Plans for building teacher training colleges have been brought forward. Two new colleges, one for men and one for women, are now due to open in 1987.

Other professions and occupations, too, are very short of nationals in the workforce. Considerable effort is being put into vocational training.

The Sultan Qaboos University at Al-Khoudh, 40 kilometers west of Muscat, is the most spectacular step in the journey toward an educated population.

The medical school will eventually admit 70 or so students a year. It will operate in conjunction with a 500-bed teaching hospital on the campus which is under construction.

The \$338-million university has been designed, constructed, and equipped in four years from contract to completion. There are 250,000 square meters of building space, and the campus population will exceed 10,000. The turnkey contractor was the British company Cementation International, and the architect YRM International, also British. No fewer than 700 other U.K. firms have also contributed to the project, either as subcontractors or suppliers.

Infrastructure: Proud Tradition

Oman's proud seafaring traditions and position on the trade routes of the ancient world were eroded by neglect in the first half of the 20th century.

On Sultan Qaboos' accession in 1970, no surfaced roads existed outside the capital area. Aircraft landed in a wadi bed at Ruwi. In the monsoon season the southern town of Salalah was often cut off, with coasts unable to land their goods.

By the end of 1984, more than 3,300 kilometers of surfaced road laced the nation, with graded roads, built to serve rural communities, totaling more than 180,000 kilometers. The jewel in the communications crown is the north-south road which runs from Muscat to Salalah. It is now a journey of eight hours, but in the mid-1950s, when Sultan Said made the first north-south car journey across the desert, it took a week. The state-owned Oman National Transport Company has six luxury coaches which run the north-south route with special long-distance fuel tanks.

Roads are not the only way the nation, which was divided into north and south under the former sultan, has been brought together. Modern ports have been built at Mina Qaboos in the capital area and at Mina Rayzat in Salalah. A proposal to build Oman's third commercial port on the Bahari coast between Muscat and Sohar may be accepted instead of an earlier idea for a container port at Qunyat.

As a shareholder in Gulf Air, Oman is served by the region's best-known carrier for international services. Within Oman, 170 flights a week are operated from Sohar International Airport along by Oman Aviation Services, the Omani carrier.

A new arrivals hall has been built at Sohar to cope with steadily growing traffic.

The airport now can deal with 500 arriving passengers an hour, and a similar number departing.

In the telecommunications sector, some 60,000 new lines are to be installed in the next five years, about half what was originally envisaged under the current five-year plan (1986-90). The first computer package in a World Bank-assisted program, is currently out to tender for 16,000 lines on the Bahari coast, for which the

low bidder is Siemens of West Germany.

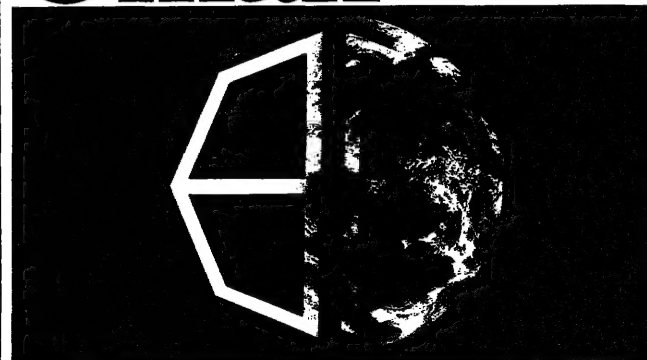
The Defense Ministry, in addition to having perhaps the best-trained and only battle-hardened standing army in the GCC, is a major infrastructure force in the telecommunications sector. The 21,000-strong force is not being reduced in numbers, because of the sultanate's short-term budgetary problems, but capital spending is being cut back. Projects affected include a \$66-million

army base planned for Sohar and other more minor projects at the Wadum naval base.

In 1984, Maj. Gen. Nassef Bin Hassan Bin-Sultan Ruwaili took over from an expatriate officer as commander of the Sultanate of Oman's Land Forces (GOLF) to which 16,500 of the defense forces' total personnel are attached. Most senior posts in the military are now held by Omanis.

—John Lane

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a company with the combined resources of
Sperry and Burroughs raised to a new power.

The power of²

And because of the magnitude of this joint
force, the computer industry enters a new era.
An era of meaningful choice. An era of real
competition.

From this competition, a single winner will
emerge.

You.

UNISYS

The power of²

| | Vol. | 10th | Last | Ch. |
|----------|------|------|---------|---------|
| Wicks | 8568 | 409 | 416 | 7 |
| AMEX | 7937 | 139 | 132 1/2 | -6 1/2 |
| ACI pf | 1921 | 1408 | 33 | +1 |
| Tread of | 2346 | 229 | 210 | -19 |
| Wells | 388 | 219 | 216 1/2 | -2 1/2 |
| PHIL | 2265 | 1299 | 2960 | +1600 |
| HmeG | 2342 | 1816 | 17 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| LawTel | 1468 | 79 | 113 1/2 | +13 1/2 |
| Aldo | 1638 | 116 | 17 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| WentB | 1543 | 1199 | 13 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| Atant | 1271 | 886 | 3 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| Chad | 1177 | 72 | 21 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| PharM | 869 | 59 | 2 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| Chard | 1163 | 576 | 5 1/2 | -1 1/2 |
| AM Int | | | | |

| AMEX Stock Index | | | |
|------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| High | Low | Close | Chg. |
| 266.73 | 264.34 | 264.70 | -1.97 |

| 17 Month High Low Stock | | | | | | | | Div. Yld PE | | | | | | S&P 90% High Low | | | | Close Quot Chng | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|--------|------|----|---|---|----------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|--|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19% | 15% | DetEd | 1.68 | 94 | - | 7 | 1103-17% | [7] [7] | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24% | 18% | GndGen | 34 | 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24% | 18% | GndDev | 7 | 46 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| J | | K | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1994 | 1994 | 1994 | 1994 |
| 1995 | 1995 | 1995 | 1995 |
| 1996 | 1996 | 1996 | 1996 |
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| 1998 | 1998 | 1998 | 1998 |
| 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 |
| 2000 | 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| 2001 | 2001 | 2001 | 2001 |
| 2002 | 2002 | 2002 | 2002 |
| 2003 | 2003 | 2003 | 2003 |
| 2004 | 2004 | 2004 | 2004 |
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| 2006 | 2006 | 2006 | 2006 |
| 2007 | 2007 | 2007 | 2007 |
| 2008 | 2008 | 2008 | 2008 |
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| 2018 | 2018 | 2018 | 2018 |
| 2019 | 2019 | 2019 | 2019 |
| 2020 | 2020 | 2020 | 2020 |
| 2021 | 2021 | 2021 | 2021 |
| 2022 | 2022 | 2022 | 2022 |
| 2023 | 2023 | 2023 | 2023 |
| 2024 | 2024 | 2024 | 2024 |
| 2025 | 2025 | 2025 | 2025 |
| 2026 | 2026 | 2026 | 2026 |
| 2027 | 2027 | 2027 | 2027 |
| 2028 | 2028 | 2028 | 2028 |
| 2029 | 2029 | 2029 | 2029 |
| 2030 | 2030 | 2030 | 2030 |
| 2031 | 2031 | 2031 | 2031 |
| 2032 | 2032 | 2032 | 2032 |
| 2033 | 2033 | 2033 | 2033 |
| 2034 | 2034 | 2034 | 2034 |
| 2035 | 2035 | 2035 | 2035 |
| 2036 | 2036 | 2036 | 2036 |
| 2037 | 2037 | 2037 | 2037 |
| 2038 | 2038 | 2038 | 2038 |
| 2039 | 2039 | 2039 | 2039 |
| 2040 | 2040 | 2040 | 2040 |
| 2041 | 2041 | 2041 | 2041 |
| 2042 | 2042 | 2042 | 2042 |
| 2043 | 2043 | 2043 | 2043 |
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| 2048 | 2048 | 2048 | 2048 |
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| 2051 | 2051 | 2051 | 2051 |
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| 2053 | 2053 | 2053 | 2053 |
| 2054 | 2054 | 2054 | 2054 |
| 2055 | 2055 | 2055 | 2055 |
| 2056 | 2056 | 2056 | 2056 |
| 2057 | 2057 | 2057 | 2057 |
| 2058 | 2058 | 2058 | 2058 |
| 2059 | 2059 | 2059 | 2059 |
| 2060 | 2060 | 2060 | 2060 |
| 2061 | 2061 | 2061 | 2061 |
| 2062 | 2062 | 2062 | 2062 |
| 2063 | 2063 | 2063 | 2063 |
| 2064 | 2064 | 2064 | 2064 |
| 2065 | 2065 | 2065 | 2065 |
| 2066 | 2066 | 2066 | 2066 |
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| 2068 | 2068 | 2068 | 2068 |
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| 2070 | 2070 | 2070 | 2070 |
| 2071 | 2071 | 2071 | 2071 |
| 2072 | 2072 | 2072 | 2072 |
| 2073 | 2073 | 2073 | 2073 |
| 2074 | 2074 | 2074 | 2074 |
| 2075 | 2075 | 2075 | 2075 |
| 2076 | 2076 | 2076 | 2076 |
| 2077 | 2077 | 2077 | 2077 |
| 2078 | 2078 | 2078 | 2078 |
| 2079 | 2079 | 2079 | 2079 |
| 2080 | | | |

[illegible]

| Year | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | |

| NAME | AGE | SEX | HT | WT | HAIR | EYES | SKIN | TEETH | TOES | FEET | HAIR | EYES | SKIN | TEETH | TOES | FEET |
|------------------|-----|-----|-------|-----|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|
| 1. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 3. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 5. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 6. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 8. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 10. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 11. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 12. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 13. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 14. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 15. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 16. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 17. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 18. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 19. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 20. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 21. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 22. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 23. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 24. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 25. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 26. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 27. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 28. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 29. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 30. LARRY T. ... | 25 | M | 5'10" | 175 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1 | B | B | F | 1 | 1 | 1</ |

| | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358 | 2359 | 2360 | 2361 | 2362 | 2363 | 2364 | 2365 | 2366 | 2367 | 2368 | 2369 | 2370 | 2371 | 2372 | 2373 | 2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 | 2401 | 2402 | 2403 | 2404 | 2405 | 2406 | 2407 | 2408 | 2409 | 2410 | 2411 | 2412 | 2413 | 2414 | 2415 | 2416 | 2417 | 2418 | 2419 | 2420 | 2421 | 2422 | 2423 | 2424 | 2425 | 2426 | 2427 | 2428 | 2 |
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

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The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (bi) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

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Bombay Stockbrokers Continue to Boycott

BOMBAY — Stockbrokers again boycotted trading Monday on the Bombay Stock Exchange, protesting the seizing by income-tax officials last month of documents and records from the homes and offices of 22 brokers.

The latest boycott began Friday and, according to a broker, transactions worth 900 million rupees (\$15 million) remained unsettled Monday. Other brokers said they were unable to predict when trading would be resumed.

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SPORTS

Patriots Beat Rams, 30-28, on Fluke TD Reception

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ANAHEIM, California — New England Coach Raymond Berry already believed in miracles, and now Los Angeles Rams Coach John Robinson has reason to believe in rookie quarterback Ken O'Brien.

Trailing by 28-21 with three seconds left and the ball on the Rams 25-yard line, Patriots quarterback Tony Eason threw a pass for grabs in the end zone. Receiver Stanley Murrell jumped high in a group of defenders to tip the ball, and living Fryer slipped through and made the catch in the corner of the end zone for a 30-28 National Football League victory here Sunday.

"It's called a 'Miracle Right,'

Berry said.

It was just trying to stay in the end zone," said Fryer, who'd lost two fumbles earlier in the game but also caught a 6-yard scoring pass midway through the fourth quarter to pull the Patriots to within 28-21.

"It was fun," Eason said. "I never won a game like that before. You're throwing the ball up for grabs and you're hoping that some good will happen."

"That play has never been successful in practice," Fryer said. "We work on it two times a week."

The outcome spelled an outstanding debut by Eason, who threw three touchdowns passed to rally Los Angeles from a 13-0 deficit in the second quarter.

Recovering Steve Dils, Everett connected on TD throws of 34 yards to Henry Ellard and 24 yards to Barry Rocker as the Rams pulled to within 16-14 by halftime. And after Redden scored on an 11-yard run to give them a 21-16 lead, Eason threw a 20-yard scoring pass to Ellard early in the final period for a 28-16 lead.

The former Purdue star, acquired by the Rams from Houston, early this season, completed 12 of 19 throws for 123 yards and was not intercepted by the Patriots, who came into the game with the league's second-best pass defense.

Said Robinson: "The play of Jim Everett was outstanding — it's the sign of a great new era. I couldn't be more impressed. It's a shame it wasn't a win."

New England won its fifth straight to improve to 8-3. The Rams fell to 7-4, and trail National Conference West-leading San Francisco — which was to play Monday night in Washington — by percentage points.

Jeff Stry, 16, in East Rutherford, New Jersey, Ken O'Brien

threw three scoring passes to Wesley Frazier to help the New York Jets survive a scare from the league's worst team and win their ninth straight game.

In extending their team record for consecutive victories, the Jets improved to an NFL-best 10-1; the Colts (9-1) are within three defeats of tying the franchise mark for most wins in a row, set in 1961.

Billy Brooks, who caught 9 passes for 177 yards, stepped in from cornerback Carl Howard to make a 48-yard TD pass from rookie Jack Travenca that drew Indianapolis to within 17-16 eight seconds into the fourth quarter.

New York came back when Freeman McNeil, who had lost two fumbles, ran 40 yards to the Col 36 and, four later, Johnny Hooten raced 17 yards to score on a draw play for a 24-16 edge with 6:18 to play.

The Jets, who are missing Pro

Bowl linebacker Lance Mehl for the season and Pro Bowl nose tackle Joe Klecko for a month because of knee injuries, saw all four defensive end Mark Gastineau go down with the Chargers.

Cowboys 24, Chargers 21: In San Diego, Steve Pelluer shook off 12 passes for 177 yards and threw two touchdowns and ran for a 3-yard touchdown with 1:37 left, rallying Dallas past the Chargers.

The Cowboys averted losing their third straight and stayed in playoff contention by improving to 7-4. San Diego fell to 2-9 despite tying the league record for sacks.

"This is the most I've ever been hit, including college ball," said Pelluer. "They put tremendous pressure on us. . . . We were calling plays just to get the ball off."

Against a blitz, Pelletier threw a

25-yard screen pass to Tony Dorsett to the San Diego 2 with 1:53 left; he ruled null and scored on the next play. The Chargers' Rolf Benirschke was wide to the left on a 55-yard field goal attempt with one second left.

Defensive end Leslie O'Neal dropped Pelletier five times to lead the Chargers defense, which ranked 27th in the league before the game.

Brooks 38, Chiefs 17: In Denver, the Broncos forced two Bill Kenney fumbles and turned them into 14 points in a 17-second span of the first period to move two games ahead of Kansas City and the Los Angeles Raiders in the American Conference West.

Andre Townsend returned a Kenney fumble 84 yards for a score and, one play later, Tony Collier recovered another at the Chief 1-yard line, setting up Gerald Williams' TD carry.

Williams also scored on a 70-yard punt return and another plunge,

giving him three touchdowns for the second time this season. John Elway was 15 of 30 passing attempts for 195 yards. He ended Kansas City's string of 15 games with at least one interception.

Raiders 27, Browns 14: In Los Angeles, Jim Plunkett, who will turn 39 in three weeks, threw scoring passes of 46 and 43 yards to Dokie Williams and 3 yards to Todd Christensen to lift the Raiders past Cleveland.

The 16-year veteran, who led the Raiders to a pair of Super Bowl triumphs, sent Mark Wilson to the bench last week after filing two late TD passes in a victory over Dallas.

Behind by 17-0, the Browns got two short scoring runs from Kevin Mack to pull to within 17-14 midway through the third quarter. But Plunkett teamed with Williams for an insurance TD on the first play of the first period to move two games ahead of Kansas City and the Los Angeles Raiders in the American Conference West.

Andre Townsend returned a

Kookaburra III Maintains Lead

By Ruth Youngblood
United Press International

FREMANTLE, Australia — Kookaburra III maintained an unblemished lead over Australia III and went on to defeat the defending world champion by 2 minutes and 30 seconds Monday in the Australia Cup defender series, while shippers for the rival camps blamed each other for the latest costly collision.

Iain Murray said his wounded Kookaburra III to a sixteenth victory in optional 19-to-24 knot winds, and that tonight for another victory behind the closed doors of the protest room.

The golden-bellied Kookaburra III (16-2) strengthened its hold on first place with 23 points.

Australia IV (14-4) held a temporary hold on second place with 20 points, following a 3.20 knot of Eastern Australia's Snark II, the winner will drop to 18 points and third place, however, if the international jury blames the defender's protest blurring Alvin Broad's flag for Sunday's collision with Kookaburra III.

In Monday's only other race on the Indian Ocean coast, the smaller Kookaburra II (15-5) left South Australia (4-14) 4.0 knot behind for the No. 1 spot with 19 points.

Tensions mounted between Broad and Kookaburra syndicates. Murray charged expensive elec-

tronic sensors were lost overboard, wires shorted out, the mast bent, and wind instruments ripped away when the bow of Australia IV tangled with Kookaburra III's backstay on Sunday's third leg.

Australia IV went on to cross the line by a minute and two-second margin.

AMERICA'S CUP

edge, but Murray charged, "The race was finished as soon as the collision occurred."

Earlier Monday the jury disqualified both yachts involved in Sunday's collision between South Australia and Snark II, when the latter's bow plowed through South Australia's hull near the stern. The jury's ruling erased Snark II's victory and awarded Kookaburra III a 18-point win.

South Australia was disqualified for failing to keep clear of the leeward yacht, and Snark II's victory was nullified for failing to make a reasonable attempt to avoid the collision.

In another major ruling Monday, a separate jury backed the legality of British Challenger White Crusader's having a keel cast in Perth.

Under the Deed of Gift governing the race, yachts challenging for

the cup must be designed and built in their own countries.

Prompted by a query from the British syndicate requesting clarification, the jury agreed with White Crusader officials that any replacement of the original keel should be considered a modification, and therefore permissible.

The jury only stipulated the new keel cost in Australia receive its approval.

French Yachtsmen Missing Navy divers failed Monday to find any trace of French yachtsman Louis Caradeo aboard his catamaran, which disappeared when leaving the Route du Rhum single-handed Transatlantic sailing race.

The Association Press reported from Brest, France. The divers did report that Royale's lifeline was missing, and aircraft are searching for it in the area halfway between Portugal and the Azores, a navy spokesman said.

Caradeo, one of France's leading yachtsmen, dropped out of radio contact Friday; his overturned yacht was sighted Sunday.

Since the race started last week on Nov. 9, competitors have faced winds of up to hurricane force and huge seas.

Monday night's yachts have been damaged or wrecked. Caradeo is the only person missing.

McEnroe looks to 1987 — Warily

By Andrew Warshaw
The Associated Press

LONDON — John McEnroe began a 42-day suspension on Monday, and he was looking forward to the rest after playing almost nonstop tennis since coming off his six-month break from the sport in August.

McEnroe, whose \$3,000 fine at the Paris Open last month took him above the \$7,500 limit, will play a final event (tennis exhibition tournament) this year and then look to 1987.

The 27-year-old, who married actress Tatum O'Neal just a month after she gave birth to their son, played his last competitive match of 1986 here Sunday, winning a four doubles title with Peter Fleming.

"It's been an exciting year, more privately than professionally," McEnroe said. "But I expect to do better sometime next year."

"I'm going to think about what I'm going to do. I'm definitely going to take some time off from tennis. I need to get away from it a little."

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Sampson, Wiggins: Rockets Get Twin Boost

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — The Houston Rockets are celebrating the return of Ralph Sampson and the return of Mitchell Wiggins' jump shot.

Sampson, who sprained his left ankle Oct. 21 against Washington Wizards, missed the defending Western Conference champions' first six games, played 27 minutes on his final regular season Sunday night.

The 7-foot-4 (2.23-meter) star contributed 11 points, six assists and three blocked shots as the Rockets defeated the Cleveland Cavaliers, 134-106.

But Wiggins was the offensive star, repaying Houston for its vote of confidence in him after a period of unproductive shooting. He hit 13 of 18 field-goal attempts and scored a career-high 30 points, 19 in the third quarter.

Wiggins also tied teammate Akem Ojajärvi with a team-high nine rebounds. But he went into the game limiting only 38 percent of his shots.

Wiggins was 1-for-10 from the field against Dallas last Wednesday. He was 8-for-10 in the third quarter against the Cavaliers.

"It's a new dimension with Ralph back there taking pressure off the shooters," Wiggins said. "The guards haven't been shooting that well, but we've been stressing it in practice. I'm just glad I got out of my shooting slump."

Instability at guard has plagued the Rockets for the last two seasons, and helped keep them from a championship.

In his first game of the year, Houston's Ralph Sampson, center, and Mitchell Wiggins, forward, celebrated their return to the team.

McEnroe looks to 1987 — Warily

By Andrew Warshaw
The Associated Press

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McEnroe, whose \$3,000 fine at the Paris Open last month took him above the \$7,500 limit, will play a final event (tennis exhibition tournament) this year and then look to 1987.

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